



A

# CANDID ANSWER

TO THE

*Enquiry into the Conduct of  
a late Commoner, &c.*



[ Price One Shilling. ]

Bt. from R.W. Chapman

RECEIVED

CANDID MEMBER

TO THE

Executive Committee of the  
Board of Directors

of the

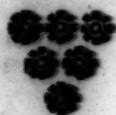
Record Office

A  
**CANDID ANSWER**  
TO THE  
*Enquiry into the Conduct*  
*of a late Commoner;*

PARTICULARLY  
In Regard to the State of a late Conference, and other Negotiations.

WITH  
A POSTSCRIPT, in Reply to the  
*Examination.*

---



---

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. WILLIAMS, at N<sup>o</sup>. 38, next to  
*Mitre Tavern, Fleet-Street.*

M D C C L X V I.



A  
CANDID ANSWER

TO

Every one who has read  
of a late

PARTICULARLY

In Reply to the

of the

W  
of the  
worth

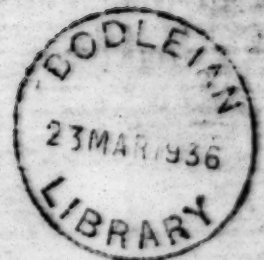
reals of the  
complexion of the

gives public

Belief of the

Those

The







A

CANDID ANSWER

TO THE

ENQUIRY, &c.

WHOEVER may be the author of the *Enquiry*, is not worth a question. The contents of that performance, and not the complexion of its writer, are what deserves public attention; and it is the design of this answer to follow the *Enquiry* page by page.

The forced and ill-managed mention which the *Enquirer* makes in his out-

B

set,

set, of *Bacon* and *Pulteney*, are beneath examination ; because, if it is shewn that many of his pretended facts are false, and others misrepresented, then what is said of those persons will be found to bear no more allusion to the late commoner, than to any other man whatever.

Page 10, therefore is the first that relates to the late commoner's conduct, and the representation that is made of it, is of a new and peculiar nature. It is partial, false, and contradictory. Yet such as it is, since the public have thought it worthy of their attention, it shall receive a fair and candid answer.

The odious design in carrying the retrospect so far back as Sir *Robert Walpole*, is to beat up the old alarm of inconsistency. Whether that be a crime

crime generally, I shall not dispute: but I think, that in the late commoner it has been none; for though it may be true, that he was for and against the *Pelhams*, for and against the *German* war, &c. yet men and times so alter, so change their very essence and complexion, that there is no great impossibility for a man to have repeatedly opposed and joined, something like the same thing, in vulgar eyes, in the course of thirty years; and, notwithstanding, still preserve and remain firm to his own principles.

For instance, with regard to the *Pelhams*. It is true, that the late commoner continued in opposition, even after the great change in 1741. He remained with his friends, who were in opposition likewise, and who were not taken in upon that change; and he



continued firm with them, notwithstanding many offers and solicitations to the contrary. This circumstance is not taken notice of by the *Enquirer*, because it was strongly against the charge of inconsistency. Then, indeed, upon the *next* change of ministers he came in, and supported government; and being one of the committee to enquire into the conduct of Sir *Robert Walpole*, and of course thereby made acquainted with the interior conduct of that minister, and of a number of state-secrets which he could not know before; he afterwards, upon the report, readily admitted, that, under those circumstances, no man's conduct could have been more free from imputation or blame.

As to the Dukes of *Marlborough's* legacy, if any thing really be necessary  
to

to be said upon so trifling a subject, it will be sufficient to declare, that whatever were her Grace's *intentions* (and the *Enquirer* goes no further) he did not act contrary to the *expressions* of her Grace's will.

It is a falsity that he ever entered into a compromise with the noble Duke, mentioned in page 11; for if he had, he need never have been out of office during any part of the late reign. If however, by a compromise, is meant a *junction* upon measures agreeable to both, it is so far true, that whenever he approved of the measures of administration, he has constantly supported them, whether in or out of office. This is pretty strongly evinced by his supporting the motion to grant a million to the King of *Portugal*, during the latter part of the late war, some  
time

time after he had been removed from the post of Secretary of State, when he even proposed to grant *two* millions instead of one; so firmly was he attached to measures without regard to parties; and this too was one of the first, if not the very first point, which the opposition had in contemplation to debate.

Next comes the strange, huge, and worn-out topic, the *German war*; that the commoner was once against it, and afterwards for it. So much has been said upon this subject already, that I should be ashamed to mention it in this place, were I not obliged to follow the *Enquirer*, who has thought proper to collect every vile anecdote, and introduce every stale argument, to blacken a character, most truly honourable and fair. But since we must enter into it,  
it



it will not be improper here to give an answer, once for all, to the objection in general.

In no instance have the public been more abused, nor have so many falsities been raised and propagated, with respect to the late commoner's conduct, as concerning this point. It is granted that he has opposed continental connections; it is granted in its fullest extent, together with every thing that he *really did say*. But when did he oppose continental connections *in general*, and assert that we ought to have *no* connections with the continent? These malignant falsifiers cannot tell. They cannot shew that he ever endeavoured to prove we ought to renounce *all* connections with the continent. He was sensible, and no man more so, that while there are so many great powers on the continent

pur-

pursuing their respective interests, which are occasionally opposed to, or connected with those of *Great-Britain*, it is impossible we should be *entirely* separated from the continent \*. Therefore  
what

\* It may not be improper to observe here, that some of the wisest counsellors that ever were in this country, saw that we could not be totally disengaged from the continent, while there are powers on the continent, who are natural and very dangerous enemies to us. To instance only *Queen Elizabeth's* counsellors, we shall find that they thought it necessary to advise that great Princess, who knew how to chuse good counsellors, as well, if not better, than any Prince that ever reigned in this country, to assist *Holland* to cast off the *Spanish* yoke. *Spain* was then the natural enemy of *England*, in the same manner that *France* now is. *Elizabeth* therefore entered into this measure, because it was for the interest and safety of her people to oppose any aggrandizement of *Spain*. She not only sent troops, but even money to the *Dutch*; and yet she never was said  
to

what he blamed, and what he only  
 blamed, during all the time he opposed  
*German*

to squander away the blood and treasures of her Kingdom in foreign quarrels, or disputes which were none of her own. On the contrary, the character which she bears upon record, is that of a truly excellent and admirable Princess, who sincerely loved her people, and possessed an uncommon share of real sound sense and good parts. Such men, for such there are, as were enemies to *Elizabeth*, are now enemies to the late Commoner. He may be said to have, in some measure, such a spirit as *Elizabeth*; he is tenacious of the glory of his country; will not see its interests injured; will brook with no affronts from foreign powers. His pride therefore is a virtue; it is a high sense of the power and dignity of his own country. In a word, he is a spirited, true, honest, open-hearted *Englishman*. He entered into continental measures upon the same principle as *Elizabeth* did. *France* was our natural, and will be our eternal enemy. Mr. Pitt's system was therefore right to distress her by every means, in every part, and in every place, because

C

it



*German* measures, was A PARTICULAR SYSTEM ; a system, which not he alone,

it is for our interest, and safety so to do. If in the late war we had fought *France* only by sea, we should not have distressed her half so much. A considerable part of our great fleet must have been unemployed, for the *French* would have kept out of our way, and out of our power to get at them. That our continental engagements have facilitated our conquests in *America*, and thereby distressed *France* a double way, is most certain. We will instance only the conquest of *Canada*. Had the attention of the *French* not been diverted, in *Germany*, it must consequently have been [wholly] employed on the protection of their islands and colonies. Now it is known to some of the principal instruments employed in the reduction of *Canada*, that had the *Canadians* received but a little more assistance from *France* than they did, our design have would been entirely frustrated. The expedition would have miscarried, and the consequence at home would have been, what that truly brave and amiable hero, general *Wolfe*, most dreaded, clamour and disgrace ;

alone, but a great number of other honest men, saw was injurious to the interests of *England*. A plan, or rather a measure without a plan, pursued by ministers who wanted ability, or ho-

disgrace; although, perhaps, the officers and men might have done all that was in their power to do.—Honest men, therefore, who are sincere friends to his majesty and their country, will not vilify and abuse a man, who has served his country so well, so honestly, and so gloriously, as *Mr. Pitt*. Did any other minister ever do as much? Before we blame the extensiveness of his plans, we should consider the extensiveness of his victories; that by them he humbled a kingdom, more than twice as powerful as ourselves, in its number of men. Before we find fault with the expence, we should reflect on the bankruptcy of *France*, the disgrace of it; and remember, that during his administration, notwithstanding it was a time of war, **TRADE** and **COMMERCE**, the sinews of *Britain*, flourished and increased more than ever they did before or since.

nessy, or sometimes both, to serve their country, was what he opposed. It was a connection with *Germany*, purely to serve *Germany only*: such a connection as neither did, nor could, in any manner, serve this country. For instance, let it be asked, did we ever receive any advantage from our alliance with the Empress Queen, whom his successors called the *natural ally* of *England*? Did not we maintain a great army in *Flanders*, in support of her cause? and notwithstanding all the efforts of our then ministry, did we prevent the *French* gaining possession of those places the allies attempted to defend? Did not we give up *Louisbourg*, a conquest made by *Britons only*, in order to restore her to the *Netherlands*, which *France* had taken? Did not she afterwards repay us for the most unbounded



bounded acts of generosity and friendship, with the most scandalous acts of ingratitude, at the beginning of the late war? *This* was one of the systems which *Mr. Pitt* so long and so vehemently opposed. The *other* was that which was formed in 1755, during the administration of *Mr. Fox*. By this system we were to hire troops in the polar circle, and bring them down to the defence of *Hanover*. Could there be any continental system more extensive, so madly profuse, and to such little purpose? *England* was not only going to defend *Hanover* against the great land power of *France*, but *Prussia*, or the *German* body, or, *any* body: and to do this, she hired the great empire of *Russia*. The wisdom and policy of this extensive and extravagant system, deserve no mention. It is a compliment  
to

to the then minister, not to call them in question; but it is proper to add, that it was a blessing to *England*, it did not take place. Upon the ruin of this, which was defended until it became utterly indefensible, another was formed, which Mr. *Pitt*, agreeable to the wishes of the nation, at length adopted and improved, so as to become both serviceable to *England*, and effectual for the defence of *Hanover*.

To support the expence of the *German war*, the *Enquirer* says, the late commoner laid the additional tax upon beer. When he supported the bill in the house of commons for the tax upon beer, there could not *then* be a better tax contrived, that was at the same time *adequate* to the supplies, for there was an intention among the brewers to impose it, if the parliament had not. Therefore

fore the charge that *he* levied it, will redound to his honour; for the same additional money would have been cruelly wrung from the briny sweat of industry if he had not been minister; but it was certainly most politic in him, and it was certainly most serviceable to the nation in general, to strengthen the state, in order to humble a natural and implacable enemy, with what a few individuals had intended to enrich themselves. It must be acknowledged of this tax, that few, if any others so advantageous to the state have been laid with less murmuring; it operates so insensibly, that the people, who at first were uneasy, are now become reconciled to it.

The negotiation in *August* 1763, is mentioned only to shew, that there was a wish in the late commoner to obtain a connection with him, whom the *Enquirer*



*guirer* is pleased to describe under the name of *Favourite*. Be it so : it is admitted that there was such a wish, as the only means to lay the foundation of unanimity, and the necessary and proper improvements of the peace, which, for want of that union, have been almost totally neglected. But it is not true, that he was prevented from accepting by the strong efforts of his friends : there was a proposal to unite him with the then minister, and therefore it broke off.

His behaviour upon the question relating to general warrants, which is arraigned in page 26, &c. is invidiously stated. The fact is, that his bad state of health would not permit him to attend any longer ; and for the truth of this I dare appeal to all those who were present at that time, and who were witnesses of

of

of his extreme illness. But if he had been able to stand more long days, his presence would not have availed, for a very considerable number of the young infantry fell off upon the miscarriage of the first attack.

The taking was a significant undertaking and a bold demand of an impetuous man, who was fully satisfied. The gentleman who carried the application through the fact; and it is sufficient to say here, that it was not a mere trifling matter, but the thing proposed, was clearly, considering the urgency of the situation, and the urgency of the circumstances, making it a necessary and a bold step.

The regulation of 1783 is called in, to show the power of the legislature, that the law is not to be disobeyed, and the approbation of the law is to replace a set of rapacious,

rapacious, incapable, and unfaithful servants, with those of ability, fidelity, and integrity; and if, at that time, he failed in the accomplishment of those patriotic wishes, the circumstance ought rather to excite our pity, than produce a language of triumph and exultation. Unfortunate as that nobleman has been in some of his plans, yet for the infinite pains he has taken, and the repeated attempts he has made, to raise a strong and lasting administration, he well deserves our best thanks. It is something very strange and contradictory, that the *Esquire* should plead so strongly for union, yet confess the many obstinate refusals that his hero has made to the only union that can attain and secure public tranquility.

The paper, so often quoted, does in one part so exactly serve my present pur-



purpose, that I hope I may be allowed to quote it likewise.

I will not be answerable for the truth of the assertions that the late commoner and L— B— were many times on the point of reconciliation, and until now always prevented by a noble L—. “ But I will assert, that every disinterested man in *Great Britain*, who loves either his king or his country, most ardently wished for such an event, as the only thing that could restore peace among ourselves, and give us our just weight and importance abroad. I own I have all the respect and esteem for the late commoner's abilities, that I can have for any thing human; but still I am sensible, that like other human beings, he too has his failings: that noble consciousness, which makes him the

first of men, has sometimes prevented his giving that due attention to others of equal rank and station; a condescension which always facilitates business. I would therefore wish him to relax that severity of manners. The licence of these times will justify such an address; and I seriously call upon him to unite with Lord B—, if such an union will throw into his hands the power of once more saving his country."

The objections concerning Mr. St—t M—zie, Lord N——d, &c. which have been repeatedly held out, are too idle to deserve a serious answer; suffice it to say, that the object of the country is, to see a fixed administration, no matter how it is obtained.

With this view he was lately sent for from *Somersetshire*; and with the hopes of laying the foundation so firm, as not  
to

to admit even a doubt of its security, his noble relation was also sent for; but, unhappily, a prepossession in the mind of the latter, for some men, and a prejudice against others, prevented the late commoner's plan being executed on so broad a bottom as he intended. The *Enquirer* has given the public the names of some of those persons; and if we take them as the representatives of the parties to whom they are known to be attached, there is no doubt but a great sacrifice of opinions was intended on all sides. The noble Lord, who knew his relation so well, should have considered, that that relation would never sacrifice any thing in compliment to any man; therefore the proposition of union, between him and others, with whom he had differed, it was not very probable  
would



would be accepted. And it may be said, with as much propriety, and perhaps truth, as the *Enquirer* hath declared there was no intention of bringing the noble Lord into the administration, that this proposal was not made with any expectation of acceptance. And yet I believe both these assertions to be false: I am sure the former is; for I have too good an opinion of the hearts of both these great men, to believe their intentions are not the same. But they pursue the same design by different methods. Both were for settling a lasting administration. The late commoner thought the subsisting ministry, with a few removes, sufficient. He had seen them act, and was convinced of the willingness of part of them to take instruction. These were solicitous of his assistance, and ready to put

put themselves under his direction. Some others he likewise knew of the same patriotic disposition ; which, together with his noble relation, and himself, he thought sufficient to form an administration. The noble Lord thought differently: he proposed collecting strength from different quarters. But would they have united in sentiment? Would they unanimously have submitted to the P—y S—l? If not, where was the purpose of collecting them? When men differ upon first principles, it is needless to talk of union; and where there is no minister there can be no union: for if there be no chief, or premier, the leader of every department is aiming at independency. There must therefore be one whose will is decisive.

The

The *Enquirer* also gives the public an account of a conversation between the late commoner and the noble Lord. I shall not arraign the propriety of this publication, nor join with any of those, who, through precipitation or ignorance have weakly called it a breach of confidence; for it is no such thing. It was a conference upon the subject of public business, upon a measure in which the people are materially interested; therefore it was but fitting the public should know in what manner their welfare had been considered; and in what these two great men differed. Let us examine the conference, as related by the *Enquirer*.

The commoner had taken the post of Privy Seal, and stipulated for a peerage for himself; and having administration in his hands, he offered to the noble Lord



The commoner had taken the post of privy seal, and stipulated for a peerage for himself; and having administration in his hands, he offered to the noble Lord the treasury. But his lordship insisted upon making conditions, and upon an equal share in the arrangements. The latter could not be given up, nor the former accepted. If I were disposed to be indelicate upon this occasion, I could relate something that passed at a certain place, previous to this conference, which would shew the right the late commoner had to the whole arrangements. But I do not chuse to be indecent, and will content myself with saying, every thing was settled when the noble Lord was applied to. The alterations designed were not many; but such as they were, the person to whom the right of making them was delegated, had

had all the persons in his eye, whom he intended for substitutes. The plan which his lordship proposed was therefore inadmissible: particularly that part respecting the two noble Lords, whom the late commoner had not so much as thought of. However, the right honourable gentleman condescended so far to strengthen his plan, which he had fixed immutably, as to admit the noble Lord, to whom the *Enquirer* says, he allotted a pension, for the sake of facilitating the acceptance of his noble brother. The idea of pension was rejected, as may seem to some men patriotically, "because the noble Lord would not stain the bud of his administration with an accumulation of pensions." Here the *Enquirer* stops; he enters not into the propriety of an admission to the cabinet upon no other pretence than the acceptance of a pension.

-sion. I believe the noble Lord would  
 have been the first ever introduced in  
 such a manner; therefore I strongly  
 suspect that state of the fact, and am  
 inclined to believe some part of it is sup-  
 pressed. Public report says, and I be-  
 lieve the friends of the noble Lord too,  
 nay, I will go further, the fact is thus:  
 When, after much expostulation, a seat  
 in the cabinet had been granted for  
 the noble Lord in question, the late  
 commoner added, "*And he may have*  
 "*a lucrative office.*" Now this is so  
 different from a *pension*, that I cannot  
 conceive *how*, or *why*, such a mistake  
 was committed. Was it done purely  
 to throw into the noble Lord's mouth,  
 that *patriotic* refusal, "to stain the bud  
 of his administration with an accu-  
 mulation of pensions?" or for what  
 E 2 purpose?



purpose? Indeed I can see none that it answers.

With respect to the treasury board, it is certain that the late commoner said, if two gentlemen of that board were removed, they must have a *compensation*; but it is the *Enquirer* who has explained that *compensation* to mean *pensions*. The word *pension* was not mentioned in this part of the conference; and why the *Enquirer* has put that construction upon *compensation*, I own I can no more discover, than why he converted *lucrative office* into *pension*. I should rather take it, that they were to have lucrative offices likewise; unless the *Enquirer* will come forth and affirm (which he hardly will) that having consulted those gentlemen, he finds they would rather have taken pensions than any other offices whatever.

I must

I must beg the reader's pardon for making one quotation from the *Enquiry*; but as it is the great point on which the conference is *there* made to turn, it is material; and the remarks I have to make upon it, might otherwise appear imperfect. Page 44, the *Enquirer* says, " Mr. Pitt next  
 " asked, what person his lordship had  
 " in his thoughts for Secretary of  
 " State? His lordship answered, Lord  
 " Gower, a man of great abilities; and  
 " whom he knew to be equal to any  
 " Mr. Pitt had named, and of much  
 " greater alliance; and in whom he  
 " meant and hoped to unite and con-  
 " ciliate a great and powerful party,  
 " in order to widen and strengthen the  
 " bottom of his administration, and  
 " to vacate even the idea of opposition;  
 " thereby to restore unanimity in par-  
 " liament

" liament, and confine every good  
 " man's attention to the real objects  
 " of his country's welfare. And his  
 " lordship added, that he had never  
 " imparted his design to Lord Gower,  
 " nor did he know whether that noble  
 " lord would accept of it\*, but men-  
 " tioned it now, only as a comprehen-  
 " sive measure, to attain the great end  
 " he wished, of restoring unanimity  
 " by a reconciliation of parties, that  
 " the business of the nation might go  
 " on without interruption, and become  
 " the only business of parliament.  
 " But Mr. Pitt rejected this proposal,  
 " evidently *healing* as it appeared, by  
 " saying, that he had determined Mr.  
 " Curwen should stay in his present

\* " Lord Temple afterwards wrote to Lord  
 " Gower, in which the mention he had made of  
 " his name.

" office,



office, and that he had Lord Shel-  
 burne to propose for the other office,  
 then held by the Duke of Richmond;  
 so that there remained no room for  
 Lord Grey. This Lord Temple  
 said, was coming to his first pro-  
 position of being sole and absolute  
 dictator, to which no consideration  
 should ever induce him to submit.  
 And therefore he insisted upon end-  
 ing the conference; which he did  
 with saying, That if he had been  
 first called upon by the K. he  
 should have consulted Mr. Pitt's  
 honour, with regard to the arrange-  
 ments of ministers, and have given  
 him an equal share in the nomina-  
 tion; and that he thought himself  
 ill-treated by Mr. Pitt, in his not  
 observing the like conduct."

This

This plan of union is great, and at first sight plausible. But could it have been accomplished? or, if it could, would it have lasted? Some persons venture to pronounce *instability* to the present system, which is composed of men of uniform sentiments; then how much more probable would *instability* have appeared among men of different sentiments, whose early disagreements might have rendered the execution of public business impracticable? There is this strong presumption against that plan of union, that men who had differed from the late commoner upon many constitutional points, would not have implicitly submitted to his dictates; a constant obedience to which, is the chief merit of the present ministers; which the public are rejoiced to see, because they are convinced nothing

thing but that, can put in execution those great plans which he has formed, for the future, perhaps the everlasting salvation of *Great Britain*.

Was there any probability that either of the noble lords, proposed for cabinet employments, would have joined in any comprehensive scheme for securing the interests and liberties of the colonies? Is it not more than probable, they would have divided from the late commoner upon the suspicion only of such a scheme? And in that case where would have been this boasted plan of union? But to come more closely to the point, would the noble lord who spoke and wrote so strongly against the opinions of the late commoner, have so readily and fully renounced his own, as to have come seriously into a system, which he had so

F

lately



lately and so warmly disapproved? Perhaps it will be said, that measures were not entered into, not so much as hinted at, in the conference; and I will agree to it. But in the arrangement of an administration it is necessary that the person to whom the power is delegated, should have an eye to measures in his choice of men; and that this was the case in the late conference is strongly evident, for the great patriot knowing what measures were necessary to be pursued, resolved to accept of only such men as were proper and fit for his purposes. Hence arose the disagreement between him and his noble brother.

As to what the *Enquirer* says, of widening and strengthening the bottom of the administration, it will be sufficient to remind him of the power of the crown;

crown; that is enough to support any minister: there is likewise the collateral assistance of the treasury. But the former is the principal; and where it is in earnest, and satisfied with its servants, of which there is not now the least doubt, the unanimity in p—t, upon which the *Enquirer* lays a particular emphasis, will easily be accomplished, it will come of itself, as it did before.

In Lord Batb's pamphlet, entitled *Seasonable Hints, &c.* is the following excellent paragraph, which, if the *Enquirer* had read, he would not have said so much about the utility, or necessity (I forget which) of the *comprehensive scheme, unanimity in parliament, &c.*

“ But they who are really struck  
 “ with the above objection, certainly  
 “ forget, that though the wings of  
 “ prerogative have been clipt, the in-

"fluence of the crown is greater than  
 "ever it was in any period of our his-  
 "tory. For when we consider in how  
 "many boroughs the government has  
 "votes at its command; when we con-  
 "sider the vast body of persons in the  
 "collection of the revenue in every  
 "part of the kingdom; the inop-  
 "ceivable number of placemen, and  
 "candidates for places in the customs,  
 "in the excise, in the post office, in  
 "the dock yards, in the ordnance, in  
 "the salt office, in the stamps, in  
 "the navy and victualling offices, and  
 "in a variety of other departments;  
 "when we consider again the extensive  
 "influence of the money corporations,  
 "subscription jobbers, and contractors;  
 "the endless dependence created by  
 "the obligations conferred on the  
 "bulk of the gentlemens families  
 "through-



" throughout the kingdom, who have  
 " relations preferred or waiting to  
 " be preferred; and when we add  
 " the vast number of employments  
 " which the fashion of the times makes  
 " the elected desirous of, and for ob-  
 " taining which they must depend up-  
 " on the crown; ---there can be no  
 doubt that the minister who has all  
 these delegated to his management, can  
 have nothing to fear from opposition.  
 The power of the crown therefore is  
 sufficient for any minister to stand upon.  
 The whole of that power being thus  
 moulded into one connected mass,  
 and trusted to the direction of a single  
 minister, what party can be strong  
 enough to resist his force?

The late commoner, trusting there-  
 fore to this, had little to hope, and still  
 less to fear, from the comprehensive  
 plan

plan that was to include unanimity. A stronger and a better unanimity is to be procured by another means; perhaps it is already obtained, and a little time will shew whether it does not bring with it all the advantages that can be wished or expected from it.

The veracity of what is introduced in page 57 of the *Enquiry*, I will not dispute. That conference may or may not be truly related. But the reasoning upon it is most certainly false. For to say that the late commoner could not accept his brother's plan of union, because it was inconsistent with a bargain he had previously made with the Favourite, or to say that it is the Favourite's plan to create and rule by parties, are idle stories. What bargain could be made with, or what plan could be formed by that Favourite, if the late  
com-

commoner was made absolute minister? The supposition is absurd. And for the veracity of this fact, that the late commoner is sole and absolute minister at this time, I dare appeal to any and every person at all conversant in the present state of politics.

Thus having gone through every material fact advanced or asserted by the *Enquirer*, and to the satisfaction, I hope, of the candid reader, shewn some of them to be entirely false, and others most essentially misrepresented, I shall not trouble the reader with any general remarks, or with drawing conclusions, which must be obvious to every understanding. The public will be pleased to judge for themselves, and reflect what credit is due to a performance, so replete with falshood, rancour, and abuse.

P O S T.



## POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the *Enquiry* there has appeared another curious and extraordinary piece, entitled, *An Examination of the Principles and boasted Disinterestedness of the late Commoner*, which though not written by the same hand, is clearly by one in the same school. It is by way of letter to a noble lord, whom public fame says is Lord N——. But what the late commoner's principles and Lord N—— have to do together, I believe would puzzle a casuist to discover.

The instability and short duration which this writer has given to the present ministry, may, with equal propriety and foundation, be said of any ministry; since it is grounded upon nothing, but what he calls the probability of royal displeasure, and the treatment (which I think was most highly deserved) which the two preceding sets of ministers meet with. Can there be a supposition more absurd? What! because one minister insulted his f——, and his successor was incapable of conducting the national business, and for these reasons both

both were dismissed, must therefore the present ministry, who neither proscribe the k.-g's friends, nor insult his person, nor are in any way unequal to the great task they have undertaken, be dismissed likewise? We shall see before the winter is over, that the present m—r will be as firm in, and as secure of the r—l favour, as ever he was of the late king's. When the arrears of the c—l l— are discharged, and provision is made for the great personage's brothers, can it be doubted that these acts will not sufficiently ingratiate him to the r—l esteem, and give permanency to his administration? Then for the public, he will doubtless secure great benefit; perhaps by some important and judicious plan for the receipt and appropriation of the immense revenues of the east; which will likewise secure him the esteem of his fellow-subjects. So that upon a very slight examination, and a very little patience to see his measures, it will strongly appear, that there is a real certainty of the stability of the present administration.

This is a reply to the principal argument of the *Examiner*. The other

G

parts

parts of his performance are nearly the same with the *Enquiry*, except what is invidiously mentioned of a truly honourable and respectable friend of the late commoner's. In page 29 it is said, that "Lord C——n has got  
 " the reversion of the first teller's place  
 " in the Exchequer for his son; and  
 " that there may be no period of his  
 " life, in which he shall be unadorned  
 " with the spontaneous graces of the  
 " crown, he has condescended to accept of a pension of 1500l. per  
 " annum upon the *Irish* establishment,  
 " in case he shall quit the seals before  
 " any tellership shall be vacant."

This manner of stating the fact is the strongest proof of rancour and malevolence; because there is not an honest man in the three kingdoms, who thinks the rewards too great for the merits and services of the person on whom they are bestowed. But exclusive of that consideration, it should be recollected, that all *Ch-n-l-l-s*. have had a provision made for them in case of their retirement from that high post; because they are generally such men as have either quitted the emoluments  
 of



of their profession, or certain large salaries for life; and having entered that office of dignity, cannot go back to the bench or the bar. The principle therefore of this provision has nothing new in it, except that the provision itself is smaller than what is usual upon such occasions. Is a pension of 1500l. per annum upon the *Irish* establishment (for according to the *Examiner* that is all the noble lord has got for himself, and that probably not for life) equal to what was given to the late Lord *H*—— when he retired from the seals? or to what has been secured for the late Lord *Ch*——r?

Upon principles so extremely unjust do these railers traduce and vilify the fairest characters, and irreproachable conduct. The public will now see what credit is due to their assertions, and, it is hoped, will treat with proper contempt the malignity of those who are endeavouring to withdraw their good opinion of, and confidence in, men who have served their country with fidelity and success.

F I N I S.

**BOOKS** printed by **J. WILLIAMS,**  
at N<sup>o</sup>. 38. next the *Mitre Tavern, Fleet-*  
*Street.*

1. **T**HE Works of Michael Drayton, Esq; accla-  
brated Poet in the Reigns of Queen Eliza-  
beth, King James I. and Charles I. Folio, Price  
one Guinea, bound.
2. The same Book, in four Volumes 8vo. Price  
one Guinea, bound.
3. The History of Prime Ministers and Favourites  
in England, from the Conquest down to the present  
Time, with Reflections on the fatal Consequences of  
their Misconduct, &c. Price 3s. sewed.
4. The Rights of the British Colonies asserted and  
proved, by James Otis, Esq; the Third Edition  
corrected, Price 2s.
5. The Adventures of Patrick O'Donnel, in his  
Travels through England and Ireland, written by him-  
self, Price 3s. bound.
6. A general View of the Stage, by Mr. Wilkes,  
the Second Edition, Price 5s. bound.
7. The Adventures of a Black Coat, Price 2s. 6d.  
sewed.
8. The Life and Adventures of Mark the Rambler,  
Price 3s. sewed.
9. Mr. Hervey's Contemplations on a Flower  
Garden, done into Blank Verse (after the Manner of  
Dr. Young) by T. Newcomb, M. A. Price 1s. 6d.
10. Joe Miller's Jests, or the Wit's Vade Mecum,  
the Thirteenth Edition, Price 1s. 6d. sewed.
11. The Double Mistake, a Comedy, as it was  
acted at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, Price  
1s. 6d.
12. The Life and Adventures of Count Turenne,  
translated from the French, Price 2s. sewed.